



World Christian Fellowship

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Origins of People- 04

Islam

Does Quran ask to kill the infidels?

And when the forbidden months have passed, kill the idolaters wherever you find them and take them prisoners, and beleaguer them, and lie in wait for them at every place of ambush. But if they repent and observe Prayer and pay the Zakat, then leave their way free. Surely, Allah is Most Forgiving, Merciful. Quran 9:5

"Fight in the cause of God those who fight you, but do not transgress limits; for God loves not transgressors. And slay them wherever you catch them, and turn them out from where they have turned you out; for tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter. . . But if they cease, God is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. . . If they cease, let there be no hostility except to those who practice oppression"

Quran 2:190-193.

Origins and the Life of Muhammad the Prophet

Christianity, Judaism and Islam, are three of the world's great monotheistic faiths.

They share many of the same holy sites Jerusalem.

All share the same prophets and patriarchs Abraham. Scholars refer to these three religions as the Abrahamic faiths, since it is believed that Abraham and his family played vital roles in the formation of these religions.

Islam began with the Prophet Muhammad.

Islam means "surrender" and its central idea is a surrendering to the will of God.

Its central article of faith is that "There is no god but God and Muhammad is his messenger".

Followers of Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe that they are following in the same tradition as the Judeo-Christian figures Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus who they believe were significant prophets before Muhammad.

The Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, is most revered by Muslim is the direction revelation received by Prophet Muhammad.

Muslim don't consider Prophet Muhammad as deity or holy one but as a human. He had received the revelation from Allah. Moses and Jesus are most frequently mentioned Quran.

Moses is known as Musa

David known as Dawood

Jesus known as Isa Nabi, (Jesus the Prophet)

Muslim also believe that not just Quran is the revelation from Allah but also the 'Torah' through Moses, Psalms through David and Gospels were revealed message from Allah through Jesus.

Apart from this they also believe in Sunnah and Haddith.

Sunnah: Practices and life of Muhammad.

Haddith: Practices and life Muhammad by the known sources or the secondhand information from the people who were lived at the time of Muhammad lived. Unfortunately, they were written more than 3 centuries later.

He has ordained for you of religion what He enjoined upon Noah and that which We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], and what We enjoined upon Abraham and Moses and Jesus - to establish the religion and not be divided therein. **Quran 42:13**

And who is better in religion than one who submits himself to Allah while being a doer of good and follows the religion of

Abraham, inclining toward truth? And Allah took Abraham as an intimate friend. **Quran 4:125**

And before it was the scripture of Moses to lead and as a mercy. And this is a confirming Book in an Arabic tongue to warn those who have wronged and as good tidings to the doers of good.

Quran 46:12

Then We sent following their footsteps Our messengers and followed [them] with Jesus, the son of Mary, and gave him the Gospel. And We placed in the hearts of those who followed him compassion and mercy and monasticism, which they innovated; We did not prescribe it for them except [that they did so] seeking the approval of Allah. But they did not observe it with due observance. So We gave the ones who believed among them their reward, but many of them are defiantly disobedient.

Quran 57:27

The major difference between Christians and Muslim:

Muslims do NOT believe Jesus is God.

Muslims do Not believe Jesus Son of God.

Muslims do NOT believe the crucifixion.

Muslims do Not believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

Muslims believe Jesus was a messenger of Allah.

Quran provides very little detail about Muhammad's life; however, the hadiths, or sayings of the Prophet, which were largely compiled in the centuries following Muhammad's death, provide a larger narrative for the events in his life (although there is significant debate in the Muslim world as to which Hadiths are accurate).

Muhammad was born in 570 C.E. in Mecca, and his early life was unremarkable.

Brief timeline:

Born in Mecca in 570 A.D. to Abdullah ibn Abd Al Muttalib and Aminah bint Wahab.

His names derives from the Arabic verb hamada, meaning “to praise, to glorify”

He came from a family of merchants and traders

Member of the Hashim clan; clan was very poor and did not share in the wealth of the city of Mecca's merchant class. Quraysh tribe.

570 A.D his father died before he was born.

576 A.D. His mother died when he was 6 years old.

578 A.D. His grandfather died when he was 8 years old

His uncle Abu Talib takes care of him from 8 years and he followed the trade of his uncle.

595 A.D he met with very wealthy widower namely Khadija who was 15 years older and marries her (For Khadija this was 3rd marriage). Khadija was 40 and Muhammad was 25 years old. They have 6 children, however, only his daughter, Fatimah, has children to carry on his bloodline.

610 A.D. Muhammad, 40 years old, had his first religious experience in a cave.

Recite in the name of your Lord who created -Created man from a clinging substance. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous -Who taught by the pen -Taught man that which he knew not
Quran 96:1-5. (First revelation of Muhammad)

Mecca was a pilgrim town and center for the wealthy Quraysh tribe who controlled the region.

The Arabian Peninsula was mainly desert there was not empire was controlling this region. Byzantine empire, Persian and others was ruling neighboring regions.

Mecca was visited by everyone in the region so that the economy will be stronger, and they were coming to worship the Kaaba which was believed by them that it was built by Abraham and Ishmael.

Kaaba had over 100 idols and that was known as Baal.

After the cave experience by Muhammad he confided this message to Khadijah his wife and she took him to her cousin who was messianic Jew. She explained Muhammad about all that Judaism and Christianity and the interpretations for the revelation.

Muhammad had many more revelation and then that Allah is one, is the main message he started preaching this after 3 years in Mecca.

His own Quraysh tribe who worship this multitudes of idols are threatened by Muhammad preaching. They started persecuting Muhammad and his followers. They were forced to flee from them.

Muhammad's divine recitations form the Qur'an and are organized into books (surahs) and verses (ayat).

615 A.D. they move to Kingdom of Axum which ruled by Christian King, this is the modern-day Ethiopia and Eritrea.

They have been pursued persecuted, tortured and killed.

619 A.D. Khadija dies. Also, his uncle dies. Very low moment in his life. Until this time he had only one wife.

Muhammad married 11 wives in total.

| Wife Name | Nikkah Age | | | | Wife's | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Year | Wife age | Prophet's age | Death | Burried | Before Nikkah | Status |
| Khateeja R.A. | 15 B.N | 40 | 25 | 10A.N | Makkah | widow twice | ----- |
| Sudah R.A | 10 A.N | 50 | 50 | 23 hijra | Madina | widow | ----- |
| Ayesha R.A | 02 hijra | 10 | 55 | 57 hijra | Madina | virgin | ----- |
| Hafsa R.A | 03 hijra | | 56 | 45 hijra | Madina | widow | husb died in badar |
| Zanab hazima | 04 hijra | | 57 | | Madina | widow | husb died in uhad |
| umm-e-salma | 04 hijra | | 57 | 63 hijra | Madina | widow | husb died in uhad |
| Zanab hajash | 04 hijra | | 57 | 20 hijra | Madina | Divorced | |
| Jvaria | 05 hijra | 15 | 58 | 50 hijra | Madina | Divorced | |
| Umm-e-Habiba | 05 hijra | | 58 | 44 hijra | Madina | seperated | husb left islam |
| Memoona R.A | 06 hijra | | 59 | 51 hijra | sanif | widow twice | |
| Safia R.A. | 05 hijra | 15 | 58 | 50 hijra | Madina | Divorced | |
| Maria Qubtia | | | | 16 hijra | Madina | | |

620 A.D. we see another significant change in his life. While he was in Kingdom of Axum, he receives night vision. From Mecca and Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. From here he and Angel Gabriel went to heaven where he met some of the old Testaments prophets. Very significant in the Muslim faith.

622 A.D. Muhammad learns that there is a growing community in his teaching in Yathrib, now its known as Medina so he moves there. This experience is known as the "Hijrah", which marks the beginning of the Islamic lunar calendar

After Muhammad moved into Medina he is not just acting as a Prophet of Allah, but he became the ruler of the region as well. Muhammad assumes his role as political and Spiritual leader.

The Quraysh who were controlling Mecca and their followers were irked by the popularity of Muhammad and increasing followers of him. This conflict becomes full blown battle between these two forces.

624 A.D. **Battle Badr** happened between 300 Muslims and 900 Quraysh followers. Muslims won

625 A.D. **Battle of Uhud** 750 Muslims VS 300 Quraysh won by Quraysh.

627 A.D. **Battle of Trench** 3,000 Muslims VS 10,000 Quraysh won by Muslims.

628 A.D. **Treaty of Hadaybiyyah** which allowed the followers of Muhammad, Muslims to visit Mecca.

630 A.D. Muhammad aligned with few other tribes and marched with his followers and took over the city completely.

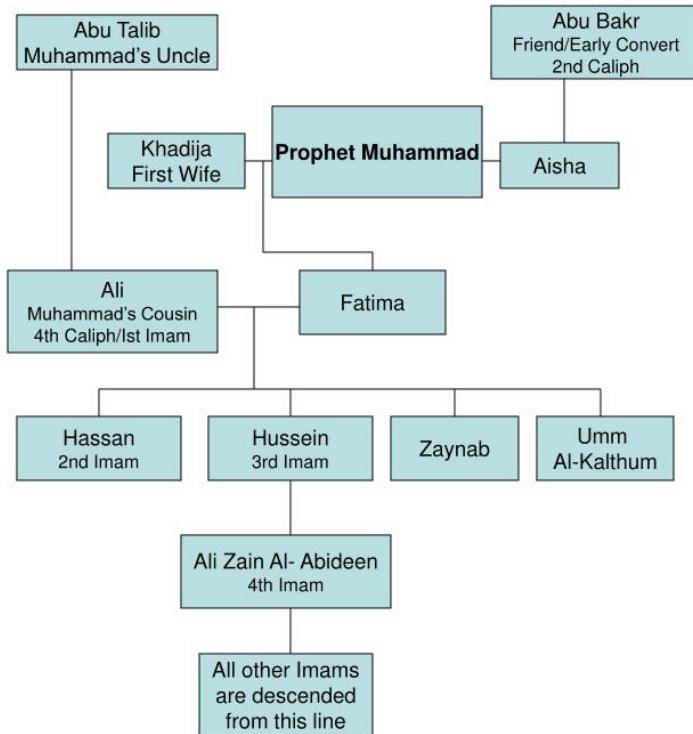
631 A. D. 1. Consolidated most of the Arabian Peninsula under Islam and his control.

632 A. D. Muhammad returns to Mecca to perform a pilgrimage (Hajj)

Muhammad goes into Kaaba in Mecca and destroyed all the idols and took over completely and everyone was forced to accept the Muslim if not being punished and killed.

632 A.D. Muhammad at the age 62, dies and his followers were able to take over most of the Arabian Peninsula. Though there are many controversies about the poisoning is the reason for Muhammad's ill health but mostly they accept because of his ill health he died.

A Brief Family Tree for the Prophet Muhammad



The family tree has been simplified and is designed to cover only the relevant filial relations that directly apply to the Sunni/Shia split within Islam.

One of Muhammad's first actions was to purge the Kaaba of all of its idols (before this, the Kaaba was a major site of pilgrimage

The Kaaba is believed to have been built by Abraham (or Ibrahim as he is known in Arabic) and his son, Ishmael. The Arabs claim descent from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar. The Kaaba then became the most important center for pilgrimage in Islam.

Muslims believe that he was the final in a line of prophets, which included Moses, Abraham, and Jesus.

After Muhammad's Death

The century following Muhammad's death was dominated by military conquest and expansion.

Muhammad was succeeded by the four “rightly-guided” Caliphs (khalifa or successor in Arabic):

| <i>Caliph</i> | <i>Length of reign</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abu Bakr | 632 – 634 CE (2 years and 3 months) |
| Umar ibn al-Khattab | 634 – 644 CE (10 years and 6 months) |
| Uthman ibn Affan | 644 – 656 CE (12 years) |
| Ali ibn Abi Talib | 656 – 661 CE (4 years 9 months) |
| Hasan ibn Ali | 661 – 661 CE (six months only) |

**Abu Bakr (632-34 C.E.),
Umar (634-44 C.E.),
Uthman (644-56 C.E.), and
Ali (656-661 C.E.).**

The Qur'an is believed to have been codified during Uthman's reign.

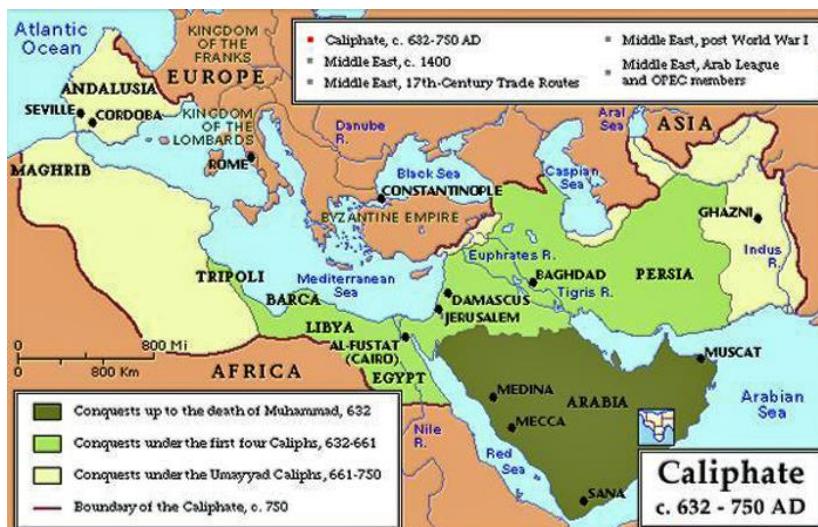
The final caliph, Ali, was married to Fatima, Muhammad's daughter and was murdered in 661. The death of Ali is a very important event; his followers, who believed that he should have succeeded Muhammad directly, became known as the Shi'a ("party" or "followers"), referring to the followers of Ali. Today, the Shi'ite community is composed of several different branches, and there are large Shia populations in Iran, Iraq, and Bahrain.

The Sunnis, who do not hold that Ali should have directly succeeded Muhammad, compose the largest branch of Islam; their adherents can be found across North Africa, the Middle East, as well as in Asia and Europe.

During the seventh and early eighth centuries, the Arab armies conquered large swaths of territory in the Middle East, North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, and Central Asia, despite on-going civil wars in Arabia and the Middle East.

Eventually, the Umayyad Dynasty emerged as the rulers, with Abd al-Malik completing the Dome of the Rock, one of the earliest surviving Islamic monuments, in 691/2 C.E. The Umayyads reigned until 749/50 C.E., when they were overthrown.

The Abbasid Dynasty assumed the Caliphate and ruled large sections of the Islamic world. However, with the Abbasid Revolution, no one ruler would ever again control all of the Islamic lands.



Five Pillars of Islam

Almost as soon as the Arab armies of Islam conquered new lands, they began erecting mosques and palaces and commissioning other works of art as expressions of their faith and culture.

Many aspects of religious practice in Islam also emerged and were codified. The religious practice of Islam, which literally means "to submit to God", is based on tenets that are known as the Five Pillars, arkan, to which all members of the Islamic community, Umma, should adhere.

1. The Profession of Faith—The Shahada

The Profession of Faith, the shahada, is the most fundamental expression of Islamic beliefs.

“There is no God but God and Muhammad is his prophet.” It underscores the monotheistic nature of Islam. It is an extremely popular phrase in Arabic calligraphy and appears in numerous manuscripts and religious buildings.

2. Daily Prayers—Salat

Muslims are expected to pray five times a day. This does not mean that they need to attend a mosque to pray; rather, the salat, or the daily prayer, should be recited five times a day.

Muslims can pray anywhere; however, they are meant to pray towards Mecca. They believe that this kaaba was built by Abraham and his son Ishmael.

The faithful pray by bowing several times while standing and then kneeling and touching the ground or prayer mat with their foreheads, as a symbol of their reverence and submission to Allah. On Friday, many Muslims attend a mosque near midday to pray and to listen to a sermon, khutba.

3. Alms-Giving—Zakat

The giving of alms is the third pillar. Although not defined in the Qu'ran, Muslims believe that they are meant to share their wealth with those less fortunate in their community of believers. Minimum of 2.5% of their income is prescribed.

4. Fasting during Ramadan—Saum

During the holy month of Ramadan, the ninth month in the Islamic calendar, Muslims are expected to fast from dawn to dusk. While there are exceptions made for the sick, elderly, and pregnant, all are expected to refrain from eating and drinking during daylight hours.

5. Pilgrimage to Mecca—Hajj

All Muslims who are able are required to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and the surrounding holy sites at least once in their lives. Pilgrimage focuses on visiting the Kaaba and walking around it seven times. Pilgrimage occurs in the 12th month of the Islamic Calendar.

| | Islam | Christianity |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Allah & God | Distant (unknowable) Does not reveal himself – reveals only his will Merciful (forgives at his will) Capricious (both "leads" and "misleads") Vengeful (honor restored only by "getting even") Almighty (emphasis on power) | Personal (can be known) Revealed himself in Incarnation of Jesus Christ Loving Concerned for individual Just Holy Almighty (power balanced with love) |
| Christ | Prophet Total denial of Incarnation | God's Son |
| Bible | Revealed by God Changed and corrupted by unfaithful Jews & Christians | Revealed by God Authoritative Word |
| Trinity | God, Mary and Jesus (Islam's view of the Christian trinity) | Father, Son and Holy Spirit |
| | Intellectual agreement that Allah is One and | Recognition that man is a sinner unable to save himself |

| | |
|---|--|
| Plundered and lived off the wealth of others. | Gave away their possessions to those in need. (Acts 2:44-45) |
| Captured and enslaved non-Muslim people. | Considered themselves to be slaves of others. |
| Waged war to keep members from leaving the religion. Put apostates to death. | No record of aggression toward apostates. |
| Muhammad's own family members quickly fell into armed warfare against each other. | Jesus' disciples never resorted to violence against one another (or anyone else). |
| <i>First 240 Years:</i> 11 of the first 32 caliphs were murdered by fellow Muslims. | <i>First 240 Years:</i> 14 of the first 25 popes were martyred by pagans (none by fellow Christians). |
| Caliphs were polygamous and maintained harems of hundreds of captured sex slaves. | Popes were expected to be celibate. |
| Islamic mosques sustained by taxes forced from subjugated non-Muslims (<i>the jizya</i>). | Christian churches sustained by voluntary tithes from Christians. |
| <i>Differences Between Islamic Teaching and Christianity</i> | |
| The Qur'an | The Bible |

Conclusion:

No text written during the time of Muhammad the earliest writing found was 750 A.D.

Hadith, the sayings of Muhammad was written around 300 years later.

How this can be error free?

The words

Islam appears only 8 times in the entire Quran.

Muslim appears about 60 times

Believers appears over 1,000 times.

Abraham was neither a Jew nor a Christian. He was upright and devoted to God, never an idolater, **Quran 3:67**

Fred Donner from the University of Chicago has done series of studies on Islam and published many volumes of his work which will be helpful for others to know more about it.

In the late 8th Century Damascus had a Prime Minister who was a Christian. Which we can find in Muslim materials which were written around 9th century.

Jerusalem was taken over by the 7th century and they appointed a governor who was a Jew.